

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY	[REDACTED]		REPORT	
TOPIC	Troops and Military Installations in Loetzen, Brieg, Goerlitz and Breslau			25X1
	and Information on Armed Forces Recruiting and Replacement Administration			25X1
EVALUATION	[REDACTED]	PLACE OBTAINED	[REDACTED]	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT	[REDACTED]			
DATE OBTAINED	[REDACTED]	DATE PREPARED	14 September 1955	25X1
REFERENCES	[REDACTED]			
PAGES	12	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	[REDACTED]	
REMARKS	[REDACTED]			
This is UNEVALUATED Information				25X1

1. Prior to late 1954, Polish tanks were repeatedly observed on the Wolfsee (Wilkkassen)-Loetzen road. They came from the direction of the barracks installation west of Loetzen and on the north side of the main road to Rastenburg. The tanks had large bogie wheels and no track-supporting rollers. New four-story buildings were located close to the barracks installation north of the road to Rastenburg. The installation was connected with the main road by two approach roads. ¹
2. Prior to late 1954, a Polish army bakery was observed just northeast of the Boyen (Niegocin) railroad station. Two large, very high depots of the former German Army, with spur tracks on their south side, were seen, just south of the bakery and north of the Boyen-Loetzen railroad line. It was learned that grain had previously been stored there. Bakery and depots were surrounded by fences. The bakery was guarded by sentries. The Wolfsee-Loetzen road passed along the entire installation on its west side. ²
3. A member of the 1932 class stated that he was discharged in Stettin in November 1954 after 2 years of service with a motor unit. A member of the 1934 class stated that he was inducted in Bieditz in November 1954. ³
4. In late April 1953, the former Pionier Kaserne was called the "Pawlow Koszary" (Baulauer Kaserne). The kaserne had two telephone numbers, one of them, No 442. The installation was guarded by an engineer and an AAA unit. Three to 4 medium guns with 88 mm barrels were seen in the area between the installation and the road to Oppeln. One Colonel Radzinski was mentioned in connection with the installation. In late 1954, the installation was still occupied by Polish troops. No weapons or equipment were observed. ⁴

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5. Prior to January 1955, a recruiting office was located on the northwest side of ul. Piastowska, formerly Piastanstrasse, opposite the junction of former Logaustrasse and across the ZMP office.
6. In February 1955, [redacted] Polish soldiers who wore red cap bands were observed in the former Courbi [redacted] Kaserne in Goerlitz and in the area northeast of the installation, where [redacted] received instruction on light and heavy machine guns. A four-story building in the eastern section of the installation was occupied by border police units (WOP) wearing green cap bands. The former Kleist Kaserne on the south side of Al. Wojska Polskiego (formerly Hermsdorferstrasse) was occupied by Polish units with red cap bands. A large number of trucks of types ZIA, GAS and Lublin were seen at this installation. ⁵
7. A member of the 1935 class stated that he had to report at the recruiting office for the first time in the spring of 1952 and a second time in 1953. On occasion of the registration for the draft in September 1954 according to a physician at the military hospital in Breslau, he was fit for service with regular [redacted] "Eberkontingent" (additional personnel). He had reportedly suffered from a foot injury in 1951 and 1952.
8. Prior to early January 1955, a considerable number of Polish officer candidates was observed in Breslau. They wore khaki uniform coats and black trousers with a wide stripe the same color as their cap bands. Approximately the same percentage of red and black cap bands and, occasionally, blue cap bands were observed. The black stripes on black trousers were of a shiny material. After service hours, officer candidates with black cap bands came from the direction of the Krietern (Krayki) suburb in the southwestern portion of the town. ⁶ 25X1
9. Prior to January 1955, only a few Soviet soldiers and officers were seen in the center of the town. Soviet personnel was observed in the Poepelwitz (Popowice), Klein Ganda u (Gadow) and Opperau (Oporowo) suburbs.
10. In January 1955, 2 miners of the 1930 class, who had so far been exempt from military service, were inducted near Beuthen. Other miners, who had been registered for the draft in the fall of 1954, were also inducted in early 1955. ⁷
1. [redacted] The occupation of the barracks installation north of the road to Rastenburg could not be determined. The tanks observed probably were T-34s. Loetzen is presumed to be the permanent post of a tank unit. 25X1
2. [redacted] The army bakery is reported for the first time. 25X1
3. [redacted] The information on the inductions agrees with available information.
4. [redacted] The Polish Engineer Regiment stationed in the Pionier Kaserne is again confirmed. The information also confirms previous indications that an AAA unit, possibly the 84th AAA Regt, is stationed in the same installation.
5. [redacted] The military occupation of Goerlitz is undetermined. 25X1
6. [redacted] Candidates were students of the infantry officer school "Tadeusz Kosciuszko" and the officer school for armored and mechanized units "Stefan Czarniecki" in Breslau. 25X1
7. [redacted] The observations roughly check with other information, according to which persons deferred or exempt from military service were inducted after 1955 in increasing numbers.

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